

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

***In the Specification:***

Please **AMEND** the specification as shown in the following marked up paragraph, which shows changes made relative to the immediate prior version.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 15 as follows:

Also in the method, the first grayscale level is a white grayscale level when in a normally black mode, it is a black grayscale level when in a normally white mode, the gate voltage in the first interval is  $\pm 3V$  to  $\pm 10V$  relative to a gate-off voltage, and a starting point of the first interval is within  $0.5\mu\text{ms} - 5\mu\text{ms}$  from a starting point of the second interval.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 10 as follows:

As shown by the equation, to improve the response speed  $\tau_{\text{on}}$  when applying a voltage to liquid crystals, the distance  $d$  of the gap, ~~the rotational viscosity coefficient  $\gamma$~~ , the elasticity coefficient  $K$ , the application voltage  $E$ , and the dielectric anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$  must be increased. However, since the rotational viscosity coefficient  $\gamma$ , the elasticity coefficient  $K$ , and the dielectric anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$  are material constants, it is difficult to change these parameters. On the other hand, the distance  $d$  of the gap and the application voltage  $E$  are easily changed.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 14 as follows:

Equation 4 is used to determine the pixel application voltage  $V_p$  for the black and white grayscale levels. The anisotropy of the liquid crystals is ( $\epsilon_{\parallel} = 10.8$ ,  $\epsilon_{\perp} = 3.4$ ?), and  $Cst \sim$

C1c (the liquid crystal state in the case where voltage is not applied, that is a state where the pixels are designed so that  $\epsilon = \epsilon_{\perp}$ ).